



2001 Water Quality Report Shandon

To our customers

The County of San Luis Obispo is pleased to present this annual report describing the quality of your drinking water. We sincerely hope this report gives you the information you seek and have a right to know.

What is the source of my drinking water?

Your water comes from two groundwater wells located in Shandon. The water is cleaned through a natural filtration process as it trickles down through the ground. During this process, water may also pick up contaminants found in the soil, either natural or man-made. Groundwater is normally very clean and is simply disinfected with chlorine to help minimize viral and bacterial contamination.

Combined, the Shandon wells are capable of producing 700 gallons of water per minute. The water pumping system is equipped with on-line monitoring equipment to notify operators if there is a problem.

How is the water system operated?

The Shandon water system is assigned one part-time water treatment operator. All operators who work for the County are certified by the California Department of Health Services (DHS). They are knowledgeable professionals dedicated to maintaining an excellent water system and providing you with the best quality water possible.

2001 Water Statistics

- **Shandon Water Production**
⇒ 44.139 million gallons
- **Average Daily Demand**
⇒ 120,929 gallons



Photo by Rick Meeks

Where is the water tested?

Water sampling and analyses are performed by the San Luis Obispo County Water Quality Laboratory. The lab is certified by the DHS as an environmental testing laboratory for bacteriological and chemical analyses. Federal and State requirements dictate that all regulatory analyses be performed by certified labs following approved procedures.

Where can the community participate in decisions regarding water quality?

The San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday (except the 5th Tuesday in a month) in the board chambers located in the Government Center Annex, 1050 Monterey Street, San Luis Obispo. The Board holds budget hearings during the month of June. Interested persons should check the Board's agendas for specific dates. Agendas for all Board of Supervisors meetings are posted in some County libraries, the County Government Center, and on the Board of Supervisors internet web site at <http://www.co.slo.ca.us>.

Is there a problem with the water quality?

The water in Shandon is considered hard, with an average concentration of 200 parts per million or 11 grains per gallon of hardness. Hardness in water is usually associated with two beneficial chemicals – calcium and magnesium. Hard water can inhibit the cleaning action of soaps and cause scale formation on plumbing fixtures.

It is purely a matter of preference whether an individual wishes to reduce the hardness of the water by using a water softener. A typical home water softener unit replaces the calcium and magnesium ions in your water with sodium. Soft water is more corrosive than hard water and can cause plumbing and soldering to corrode.

The water in Shandon meets all Federal and State drinking water requirements and overall can be considered very good water.

What's new in Shandon?

Well No. 3 was recently determined to be inoperative due to holes in the well casing. This well is over 20 years old and has since been replaced by a new well (No. 5). The well replacement project was conducted on an emergency basis to ensure a adequate supply of water for both consumption and fire protection. The project was completed in less than two months.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) and Public Health Goal (PHG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency and PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS) – MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS) – MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

No Standard (NS) – Contaminant for which there is no established MCL.

Not Detected (ND) – Contaminant is not detectable at testing limit.

LI – Langelier Index; Noncorrosive = Any positive value, Corrosive = Any negative value

CU – color units

micromhos/cm – micromhos per centimeter

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

pCi/L – picoCuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

TON: Threshold Odor Number



The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants* which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Health Services (DHS) prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DHS regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.



Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected from January 2001 through December 2001, unless otherwise noted. The presence of these contaminants in water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old.

Table 1 - Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard			Shandon Wells			Potential Source of Contamination
Contaminant (reporting units)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Range	Average	
Arsenic (ppb)	50	-----	5/2000		3	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	1000	(2000)	5/2000		170	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Table 1 (Continued) - Detection of Contaminants with a <u>Primary</u> Drinking Water Standard			Shandon Wells			Potential Source of Contamination
Contaminant (reporting units)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Range	Average	
Fluoride (ppb)	2000	1000	5/2000	110—120	120	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	----	10/2000	12 —14	13	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO ₃ (ppm)	45	45	5/2001	11—16	14	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	(50)	5/2000	ND—2.3	1.1	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)

Table 2 - Lead and Copper		Shandon Homes					Potential Source of Contamination
Contaminant (reporting units)	AL	MCLG	Number of Samples Collected	Date Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	Number of Sites found above the AL	
Lead (ppb)	15	2	10	9/1999	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Copper (ppb)	1300	170	10	9/1999	150	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

Table 3 - Detection of Contaminants with a <u>Secondary</u> Drinking Water Standard		Shandon Wells		Potential Source of Contamination
Contaminant (reporting units)	MCL	Range	Average	
Chloride (ppm)	500	50—83	67	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (CU)	15		0	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (LI)	Noncorrosive	0.1—0.2	0.2	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Odor - Threshold (TON)	3	1.2—1.4	1.3	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (micromhos/cm)	1600	500—610	560	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	57—95	76	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (NTU)	5	0.08—0.57	0.26	Soil Runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	350—470	410	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Table 4 – Detection of Contaminants without a Drinking Water Standard	Shandon Wells		
Contaminant (reporting units)	Range	Average	Potential Source of Contamination
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)		130	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Calcium (ppm)	60—76	68	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Hardness (ppm)	170—220	200	Generally found in ground and surface water
Magnesium (ppm)	4.6—6.3	5.4	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
pH	7.71—7.75	7.73	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sodium (ppm)	37—45	41	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence



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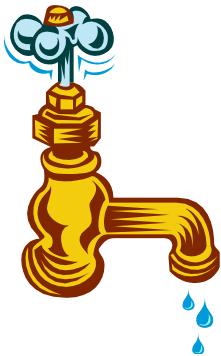
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Additional General Information on Drinking Water

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDs or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791.

Additionally, the EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water maintains a website with useful information on drinking water. The address is www.epa.gov/safewater/. Additional information can be obtained by accessing the American Water Works Association's website at www.awwa.org, the DHS website at www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/index.htm, or by calling John Beaton, Water Quality Manager, at 781-5111.



SHANDON WATER FACTS

- We use 2 1/2 times as much water in the summer as in the winter
- 2/3 of the summer demand is for landscape water.
- Conserving existing resources reduces the need to develop new, more expensive sources.

Tips to save water, energy, and money

OUTSIDE

Water only as needed

Mulch plants

Water in the morning or evening

Inspect for leaks and broken, blocked or misaligned sprinklers

Replace unused lawn with a ground cover

INSIDE

Install low-flow toilets and fixtures

Wash full loads of dishes and clothes

Fix leaks

Turn off the faucet while washing dishes, shaving, brushing your teeth, or soaping in the shower

Take shorter showers